

AGRICULTURE.

Analysis of Soils.

Soils, distant by a few feet, may vary in their composition, or some of the fertilizing matter may be in such small quantities, as to escape the notice of the chemist. It is very important that the agriculturist shall know the nature of the soil which he tills, at least, its principal ingredients. Here are a few directions which will enable him to do this for himself. To find the amount of sand and clay in soils, and the moisture: Weigh the soil and spread it on a clean paper, put it in an oven, not heated enough to discolor the paper. When dry, weigh again, and the loss in the weight gives the amount of moisture. Weigh another portion put it in water and stir it until it is thoroughly incorporated with the water; boil it so as to entirely divide the particles; let it settle. The sand will first fall to the bottom, and as soon as the clay begins to settle pour off the water; dry and weigh the sand, and you have the amount of sand, which subtracted from the entire weight leaves the amount of clay.

To obtain the amount of lime in soil, mix one hundred grains of the dry soil with half pint of water, add $\frac{1}{2}$ wine glass full of muriatic acid; stir it thoroughly several times during the day, and let it stand and settle over night. Pour off the clear liquid in the morning, and again fill the vessel with water and stir it off; dry the soil and weigh it. The loss of weight is the lime it contained. An easy method of testing a soil to see whether it has much or little lime, is to pour on it a few drops of strong acid, sulphuric or muriatic. If much lime be present there will be an active fermentation, and no lime no fermentation. The gas which is evolved, or regulated, soil in this case is ascertained by drying the soil well in an oven; then weigh it; then heat with a dull redness over a lamp or bright fire until the combustible matter is burned away and evaporated, then weigh, and the loss is the amount of organic matter. This organic matter contributes very largely to the fertility of a soil. The experience of the last few years in this section, teaches that the sandy soils, with a comparatively small percentage of clay, are the best for a varied cultivation, for fruits, small grain, and even for cotton.

Careless Farming.

Not only is necessity the mother of invention, but also of providence and thrift. Waste not, is a good maxim, and one which the American farmer does not generally heed. He may not waste time, or money, or valuable material, but he certainly wastes magnificent opportunities. There is an inertia in human nature that makes us feel what we never had, we never lost, and so we proceed, year in and year out, reaping only half what opportunity has sown for us.

Careless farming is the trait which a foreigner most observes in this country. A failure to reap the full benefit of the natural part of what the soil is capable of yielding is a fault of wide prevalence. If a man by imperfect breaking, or slovenly sowing, or insufficient weeding, raises only half what his ground is capable of producing, how much better off is he than if he spent half of his time in idleness? In indeed in one sense he is worse off, for personal idleness may be limited to personal consequences, whereas the unused resources of the country remain as a blot on the national character and tend to produce the ingrained habits of shiftlessness and sloth. A man is seldom better than his surroundings. Philosophers show us that organic nature has a wonderful aptitude for conforming to the character of the environment. Hence careless habits are not alone vicious for the direct loss they entail, but likewise for the positive injury they inflict on the community, since they are as insidious as malaria, and as hard to eradicate as the Canada thistle.

By contrast with American farmers, European husbandmen are models. Not a spot of ground is wasted, not an ounce of the ground is capable of yielding that is not laboriously and patiently drawn out, and not a measure of replenishing the soil is neglected. Imagine an American farmer planting the angles of the fields at corners which the plow cannot reach! But such is done in Europe, and more soil is carried from below and plastered on the ledges or the hills to form a spot of tillage. The manure heap in such countries becomes an object of tender concern, and women will quarrel and fight on the public road over an apronful of horse manure. In answer to the question why we do not do so here, it may be sufficient to use the slang phrase, "We do not have to." This may be satisfactory while there is plenty of land, but those who live long enough to grow up with the country will discover when the latter has reached a respectable stature that "many a little makes a muckle," and that trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifling.

Argument against the Blind Bridle.

We know not who invented this instrument of horse torture, but we know he did not understand the anatomy and physiology of the eye of the horse. Human vision is binocular, that is, we see the same object with both eyes, and we adjust the axis of vision that the object appears single though seen with both eyes. But the eyes of the horse are placed on the side of the head, and the axis of each eye is nearly at right angles with the longitudinal line of the body, so that it is impossible that the same object can be distinctly seen by both eyes. Now, by blinding the eye in its construction, that it should see, it is forced to use an oblique vision, as if we should cover the front of our optics and be compelled to see only by the corners of our eyes. This unnatural and constrained use of the eye must, to a greater or less extent, impair vision, if not entirely destroy it. The object for which the blind bridle is used is not accomplished by it. A horse is more readily frightened when he cannot see the object of his dread than if he can have a fair view of it. But it is surprising to observe with what tenacity men hold on to an absurd and cruel practice when a pioneer's reflection should teach them better. Nineteen out of every twenty horses you see in harness have blind bridles on, and if you ask the owner to explain its benefits, or why he uses it, he will be utterly unable to give a rational answer. We are not surprised that draught horses are subject to diseased eyes—we wonder they are not all blind.

Sorghum stalks 25 feet high grow in Arkansas.

Texas farmers are preparing to plant large grain crops.

Yarding Fowls.

Every farmer has heard of yarding sheep, and many have practiced it to great advantage. But has any one ever yarded his fowls? I doubt it. And yet no plan, if properly carried out, will prove more beneficial to his land. I will first describe the *modus operandi*, and then enumerate its advantages. In the month of October, knock together, of rough plank, a house five feet high, three feet deep and four feet wide. Cut a door in the back of this, large enough to admit entering. Put a small glass window in the front, letting the ends come out for two feet outside of the house. Put up a low shelf in the darkest end of the house for nests. If practicable, line the inside of the house with tarred paper. Now take eight strips of inch board, two inches wide, and nail two of each to four small stakes, five or six feet long, and end sharp, so as to go in the ground for a foot, and the sides dressed so as to nail level. Use the length of a board sixteen feet, and have hooks at each corner, top and bottom. On these panels, four in number, nail laths. Now let two more men take your house by the handles, place it where you choose, set up your panels round it, hook them up and have your yard ready. If they are the Asiatic varieties, they have only to add a water dish, feed trough, and small shelter, set up near the house and your yard is complete. If, however, the fowls are flyers, purchase ten pounds or so of old seine netting, which can be bought very cheaply, and stretch it over your yard. Now put up as many yards as you wish, any bare spot in your farm, where you can trust your birds with safety; leave it from three to four months, unless you find the ground getting foul with the droppings of the fowls, in which case move at once, if only a few yards farther on. As soon as moved, plow or dig up the ground and sow or plant something in it. You will find that the birds will have exterminated every insect within their reach, and will have thoroughly pulverized all the earth they can get, and enriched it better than you could do it at a cost of many dollars for fertilizers. Furthermore, they will never have cholera; you will have no trouble from them around your barn and stables; you will get all their eggs, and all this is a trifling expense of money and time. Put up as many yards as you please, but keep them at least thirty yards apart. I raised vegetables this year on ground used for this purpose, finer than any other part of the garden, without a dollar's expense for manure and with less labor in working the soil. Farmers, take my advice and give it a trial.

The Apple-Root Blight.

The apple root blight takes the form of excrecences or warts upon the roots of the apple tree, both upon the large roots and the more slender, fibrous and capillary branches. They are caused by a minute insect, the *Pemphigus Pyri*, named *Eriocrania Pyri* in the Natural History of New York, but the latter genus is now included in the former. The parent insect insinuates herself downward along the side of the root, as it would appear, at the close of autumn, and there deposits her stock of eggs and perishes. These eggs hatch the following spring, and the young insect inserts their beaks into the bark of the root to extend their nourishment therefrom. Their punctures produce a kind of irritation, which causes an increased growth of the wood, and results in the excrecences above mentioned. As in other cases in this family, these lice probably continue to multiply until autumn, when winged individuals are developed, which leave their retreat and search out new situations in which to plant their species. They are scarcely 1/100th of an inch in length, and of a pale, dull yellow color. The white filament proceeding from the top of the abdomen renders their situation visible to the naked eye as they move. The natural winged insect is about a quarter of an inch in length to the tips of the closed wings; the body, legs and antennae are coal black, the head and upper part of the abdomen covered with dense white down. The remedy recommended is strong soap-suds, which will destroy every insect which it reaches. Mixing ashes with the earth thrown around the roots when the trees are set out is also useful.

How to Dissolve Bones.

This is an easy matter, and no sulphuric acid is needed either. Strong lye from wood ashes will do the work, and if you have a large iron pot, boiler or similar vessel for boiling, you can have them ready for use in a short time. Throw in ashes and bones together till the vessel is nearly full, taking care to have plenty of ashes to make the lye strong enough. Then fill up with water, build a fire, and boil the ashes and bones together for an hour or two. Set aside and let cool. The bones, on being taken out, will be found to be in a soft state and readily crushed with slight pressure. The contents of the boiler, lye, ashes, bones, and all are now excellent material for the compost heap.

Perhaps most economical managers will prefer, however, to utilize the bones for soap-making in the first place. It is a good idea, and the bones and waste lye and other refuse from the soap pot carry to the compost as before. Never throw away a bone, but have all put away in a safe place till enough have accumulated for a good boil. We would stop by the roadside to pick up a bone, even were we ten miles from home. They contain some of the richest elements of food, and are an invaluable fertilizer.

Make Use of the Leaves.

Now that the leaves of the pine and of deciduous trees are falling, it is a good time to collect a large supply to be stored away in a safe place, and to be used for use as needed through the winter. Every garden ought to be well mulched with them—all the pampin, onion, strawberry, and other beds covered for protection. Where stable manure is used as a mulch it is a good plan to mix in about half the quantity of leaves, which makes a milder and less stimulating covering, and is less likely to force plants into warm sprouts. Indeed stable manure intended for the garden next spring, would be rather better for such purpose if mixed now with leaves in a wet state, and allowed to ferment all winter. The mixture would be much better for most garden uses. Besides you will want new beds in stables and cattle sheds frequently all through winter. Get up the leaves now and store away ready for the purpose. Snows may cover them in winter so that you cannot get them when wanted.

They are making large quantities of sorghum in Kentucky.

A TROTTER STEEL.—F. L. Haight is interested in a steel of alleged phenomenal powers. The steel is in Pennsylvania, but Mr. Haight does not care to say exactly what part, because some speculator might get at the steel and reap a harvest. Mr. Haight says:

"He is what you might call a remarkable animal, and was born to trot. He was a little calf, instead of jumping and gamboling like other calves, he would set his head, and spin off in a square trot for a quarter of a mile. This created some comment, because he made big time, and he was encouraged. He is only three years old now, and as gentle as a lamb, but he can pull a sulky over a mile in four minutes, and just get warmed up. His name is Novelty Boy, and he is strong on a three mile trot. He has got a big speed in him."

Mr. Haight produced a photograph of Novelty Boy, standing between the shafts of a light racing sulky. His forelegs are very short and his back long, but the under part of his body curves up, giving him the greyhound build. He is driven in light racing harness with a collar that opens at the lower end. He is steered by two reins attached to the base of his horns. Novelty Boy is pure white.

1881. Fall and Winter Stock.

We are daily receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which will be more complete than ever before, and comprises the best brands and latest styles.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine Boots and Shoes, and a large assortment of all goods in our line in variety and all prices.

Full Stock of STETSON HATS, and other grades.

TRUNKS, VALISES and SATCHELS, all sizes and prices. Call and see us.

Sept 9, 1881. PEGRAM & CO.

A. R. NISBET & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Confectioners, DEALERS IN

Tobacco, Cigars, Musical Instruments, &c., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The best stock of Groceries, Confectioners, Prize Candies, Toys, Musical Instruments, Stringed Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Wooden Ware, Paper Bags, Canned Goods, Glass Jellies, Crackers, Powder, Shot, Salt, &c., in the city, will be found at

Wholesale and Retail Store.

Call and see us before buying.

A. R. NISBET & BRO.

Nov 7, 1880.

L. R. WRISTON & CO.,

Druggists.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., *Trin's Corner.*

A good supply of FRESH DRUGS always on hand for the wholesale and retail trade, and at reasonable prices as any house in the South can afford.

PAINTS of all sorts, mixed and un-

mixed, OILS of all grades, for lubricating and illuminating purposes.

Brushes—Toilet Brushes, and also Whitewash, Paint, Blacking, &c.

Particular attention given to putting up Prescriptions by an experienced Druggist.

Jan. 1, 1879. L. R. WRISTON & CO.

All the popular Patent Medicines

are for sale by

WILSON & BURWELL.

AT RIGLER'S

Candies—Both Plain and Fancy.

We claim that we have as good if not better than you will find elsewhere, and at prices as low if not lower than you can buy the same in the city.

FRUITS,

Nuts, Raisins, Citron and Currants, and Seedless Raisins.

The best assortment of Plain and Fancy Crackers ever brought to the city.

CANNED GOODS of all descriptions.

Here is the place to buy your CANNED AND BREAD, as we make a specialty of Cakes. Come and see us.

Respectfully, D. M. RIGLER

REMOVAL

TO THE

NEW STORE,

We have now removed to the large double Store-room, on College street, directly opposite to our old stand, and have given the place to our old friends and customers, and hope to make many new ones. This store has been especially fitted up with new, strong floors. A large Elevator and many other improvements, making it one of the best arranged houses in the city to display our goods. We will continue to keep in stock,

Implements of Various Kinds.

Steel, cast and Roland Chilled turning Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Grain Drills, Feed Cutters, Churns, Reapers and Mowers, Horse Rakes, &c. Headquarters in the State for the celebrated unrivaled

TENNESSEE WAGON.

A full line of GRASS SEEDS—Rust Proof Wheat and Oats, Rye, &c.

Western cutters and handle goods on commission, and guarantee prompt sales and correct returns on all consignments.

J. G. SHANNONHOUSE, Agent, Charlotte Co-Operative Association, Oct. 14, 1881.

The Trader's National Bank,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OFFICERS—Robt. I. McDowell, President; Philip Schiff, Vice-President; J. H. Rose, Cashier; E. F. Young, Teller.

DIRECTORS—Robt. I. McDowell, Philip Schiff, John W. Wadsworth, D. P. Cannon, John E. Brown, W. M. Shipp and V. Q. Johnson.

Jan. 1, 1881.

First National Bank of Charlotte,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Paid up Capital \$400,000.

OFFICERS—R. Y. McAden, President. M. P. Pegram, Cashier. John F. Orr, Teller. A. Graham, Clerk.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. Y. McAden, J. L. Brown, Wm R Myers, R M Oates, S B Alexander, S A Cohen, R Barringer.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other Securities.

Jan. 1, 1881.

WOMAN.

Her Health and Life

Depend more on the regularity of her menstrual functions than on any or all causes combined. An actual or a thing death is the inevitable result of derangement of a function which makes woman what she is in every respect, and especially in her mental and bodily constitution. Hence, immediate relief from such derangements is the only safeguard against wreck and ruin. In all cases of stoppage, delay, or other irregularity of the "courses," Dr. J. Bradford's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood, and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a scientific prescription, and the most intelligent physicians use it.

Prepared by Dr. J. Bradford, Atlanta, Ga. Price: trial size, 75 cents; large size, \$1.50. For sale by all druggists.

Oct. 14, 1881.

Your Trees are Ready

FOR DELIVERY.

At the old Jail, in Charlotte. In my absence Mr. J. Stewart and Edward Boyd will deliver to those who may want trees for Spring or Fall delivery. I expect to canvass the surrounding country. Those who wish to get trees at low prices will do well to hold their orders until I come round. Those I may fail to see will save money by sending their orders to me at Davidson, N. C.

Jan 7. T. W. SPARROW.

Turkeys, Geese,

Cranberries, Cabbages, Chestnuts, Turnips and Honey, at

S. M. HOWELL'S.

Nov. 18, 1881.

NEW GOODS.

Our stock is complete in every department. We invite attention to our new styles of

Clothing—Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, &c.,

Of which we have made a specialty. Also, a large variety of

CARPETS AND BLANKETS.

Call and you will find prices to suit the times.

ELIAS & COHEN.

Sept 2, 1881.

Attention Farmers!

Call at Kyle & Hammond's Hardware House and examine their "Dexter Corn Shellers" and "Feed Cutters"—the latest and best out. Also, new style adjustable Iron Fowl Plow Stocks, a great improvement on those sold in this market last season.

We have a heavy Stock of Steel Plows, Clevises, Single Trees, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Hec Saws, Grass Rods, &c., which we can and will sell to the Farmers at prices lower than they can possibly afford to make them.

Jan. 1, 1881. KYLE & HAMMOND.

Fancy and Heavy Groceries.

Brothers, Henderson & McGinnis, Opposite the old Charlotte Hotel.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have an elegant assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of all sorts, to which they invite attention.

The "Minnesota" and other fine brands of Flour, as well as common brands, are sold at low prices. Cigars and Tobacco of all grades, and Lorillard's Snuff in bladders of from 1 to 5 pounds—best article.

Give us a call in Brown's building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.

J. L. BROTHERS, E. T. HENDERSON, E. D. MCGINNIS.

Gone North.

Our Mr. BARUCH has gone North for

SECOND STOCK

And Holiday Novelties.

Call and examine our new Stock.

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH.

Nov. 25, 1881.

Z. B. VANCE. W. H. BAILEY.

VANCE & BAILEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Practices in Supreme Court of United States, Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal Courts, and counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Rowan, and Davidson.

Office two doors east of Independence Square June 17-18

A Perfect Corset for Last.

After spending over twelve thousand dollars in experiments, Dr. Warner has perfected a material for boning Corsets called

Coraline,

Which is vastly superior to horn or whalebone.

ITS ADVANTAGES ARE:

First—It cannot be broken. A reward of \$5 will be paid for every Corset in which the Coraline breaks with six months ordinary wear.

Second—It is more pliable than whalebone and adapts itself more readily to the movements of the body.

Third—It is not affected by cold, heat or moisture.

Fourth—It is the cheapest and most serviceable Corset ever made.

The Coraline Corset is made throughout of superior material, and is warranted in every respect. If not found entirely satisfactory, the purchase money will be refunded.

Ask for Dr. Warner's Abdominal Corset, with extension front. Unequaled for beauty, elegance and style. And Dr. Warner's Nursing Corset, the only perfect Nursing Corset in the market. Ask for Dr. Warner's Cross-Boned Hip Corset. We have the exclusive sale in this market of the above Corsets, and will be pleased to have the trade inspect them.

T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

June 10, 1881.

FIRE AND LIFE

Insurance Agency,

Established in 1854.

Now Representing

ROYAL LANCASHIRE, English Companies.

"Insurance Company of North America,"

"Lyceburg," "Georgia Home,"

E. NYE HUTCHISON & SON, Agents.

Office corner of College and 4th Streets, Charlotte, N. C.

Oct. 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

The Rudolph Gold Mine having been leased to Messrs. J. STEWART and EDWARD BOYD, on the occasion of the former lease, to give notice to the public that the said Stewart and Boyd will deliver to those who may want trees for Spring or Fall delivery. I expect to canvass the surrounding country. Those who wish to get trees at low prices will do well to hold their orders until I come round. Those I may fail to see will save money by sending their orders to me at Davidson, N. C.

Jan 7. T. W. SPARROW.

China, Glass and Crockery,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Just received a New Stock of

China, Glass and Crockery, White and Gold Band China, Tea Sets, Flowered and Blue Tea Sets, and a general assortment of White Granite and C. C. Ware. GLASS WARE of every description. All kinds of housekeeping goods, knives and forks, Silver Plated Cups, Tea and Table Spoons, Butter Dishes, a general assortment of Lamp, Japan, and Tin Chamber Sets, Bird Cages for Mocking and Canary birds, waiters, Tea Trays, &c. Call and examine our stock.

Oct. 21, 1881. JAMES HARTY.

T. W. SPARROW.

Nov. 18, 1881.

TAILORING.

John Vogel, Practical Tailor,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel, January 1, 1881.

Spice, Ginger, &c.

We have just received Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Ground Sage, Fine Flavoring Extracts.

WILSON & BURWELL, Druggists.

Nov. 4, 1881.

Atlantic, Tenn. & O. Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Charlotte, N. C., November 24, 1881.

On and after Monday, October 17th, 1881, the following schedule will be run over this road:

GOING NORTH.

Leave Charlotte, 5 45 p. m.
Leave Davidson College, 7 18 p. m.
Leave Mooresville, 7 32 p. m.
Arrive at Statesville, 9 00 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Statesville, 7 00 a. m.
Leave Mooresville, 8 12 a. m.
Leave Davidson College, 8 47 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte, 10 15 a. m.

J. J. GORMLEY, Sup't.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday Nov. 20th, 1881, Passenger Train Service on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line division of this Road will be as follows:

Fast Mail. Express. Mail.

Eastward. No. 53. No. 51. No. 53.

Lv. Atlanta, 3 15 p. m. 5 30 a. m.
Ar. Greensboro, 5 31 p. m. 7 42 a. m.
Lv. Greensboro, 7 35 p. m. 9 00 a. m.
Ar. Salisbury, 8 36 p. m. 10 47 a. m.
Lv. Salisbury, 10 02 p. m. 12 15 p. m.
Ar. Statesville, 11 17 p. m. 1 30 p. m.
Lv. Statesville, 1 39 a. m. 3 50 p. m. 4 01 p. m.
Ar. Charlotte, 3 30 a. m. 3 52 p. m. 4 00 p. m.

Westward. Fast Mail. Express. Mail.

Lv. Charlotte, 12 10 a. m. 10 25 p. m. 12 30 p. m.
Ar. Greensboro, 1 01 a. m. 11 30 p. m. 1 34 p. m.
Lv. Greensboro, 2 57 a. m. 1 50 p. m. 3 45 p. m.
Ar. Salisbury, 4 16 a. m. 3 30 p. m. 5 03 p. m.
Lv. Salisbury, 5 44 a. m. 5 19 p. m. 6 50 p. m.
Ar. Greensboro, 6 50 a. m. 6 30 p. m. 8 00 p. m.
Lv. Greensboro, 8 14 a. m. 9 14 p. m. 9 45 p. m.
Ar. Atlanta, 11 00 a. m. 12 45 a. m.

Full Pullman Sleeping Car service on trains Nos. 43 and 44, daily, without charge, between Atlanta and New York.

Gen'l Passenger Agent.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date, Nov. 20, '81. No. 53 daily. No. 51 daily. No. 53 daily.

Lv. Charlotte, 8 10 a. m. 4 40 a. m. 5 45 p. m.
Ar. Salisbury, 4 42 a. m. 6 30 a. m. 7 27 p. m.
Lv. Salisbury, 6 25 a. m. 7 53 a. m. 8 50 p. m.
Ar. Greensboro, 6 25 a. m. 7 53 a. m. 8 50 p. m.
Lv. Greensboro, 9 35 a. m. 9 35 a. m. 9 15 p. m.
Ar. Hillsboro, 11 42 a. m. 12 17 p. m.
Lv. Hillsboro, 12 17 p. m. 1 23 p. m.
Ar. Raleigh, 4 10 p. m. 6 20 p. m.

No. 17—Daily except Saturday.
Leave Greensboro 5 40 p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh 8 04 a. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro 8 00 a. m.

No. 53—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North and West.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East, and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina daily; at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 54 daily. No. 50 daily. No. 52 daily.

Lv. Goldsboro, 10 00 a. m. 12 25 p. m. 1 30 p. m.
Ar. Raleigh, 12 25 p. m. 2 35 p. m. 3 40 p. m.
Lv. Raleigh, 3 40 p. m. 5 50 p. m. 7 00 p. m.
Ar. Hillsboro, 5 50 p. m. 8 00 p. m. 9 10 p. m.
Lv. Hillsboro, 8 00 p. m. 10 10 p. m. 11 20 p. m.
Ar. Salisbury, 10 10 p. m. 12 20 p. m. 1 30 p. m.
Lv. Salisbury, 1 30 p. m. 3 40 p. m. 4 50 p. m.
Ar. Charlotte, 12 25 p. m. 10 45 a. m. 12 50 p. m.

No. 18, Daily ex. Sunday—Lv. Goldsboro 3 00 p. m. Ar. Raleigh 7 30 p. m. Ar. Raleigh 7 3